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ABUNDANT RICE YIELDS IN THE CENTRAL-SOUTH CHINA;
NORTHEAST REPORTS GRAIN SAVINGS AND LOSSES

[Summary: Harvesting of late rice in the Central-South was expected to produce yields at least 5 percent higher than those of 1952.

In Kwangtung, reclaimed sandy fields in Ch'eng-hai Hsien have become highly productive rice fields with a 1953 yield of 39,560,000 catties.

On Hainan, a collective farm has expanded its cultivation areas for rice and sweet potatoes.

In the Northeast, 200,000 tons of additional grain were saved by means of careful reaping and threshing. It was also reported that 6,240,000 shih-chin of rice was spoiled because of neglect on the part of a grain storage company in Liaotung.]

ABUNDANT RICE YIELDS IN CENTRAL-SOUTH CHINA -- Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao, 2 Nov 53

Wuhan, 30 October (Hsin-hua) -- Harvesting has begun on over 62 million mou of rice land in the Central-South Administrative Area. According to estimates of Central-South authorities, the 1953 late rice yields will average more than a 5 percent increase over 1952. In Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces, whose combined late rice areas are over one half of the total late rice area in the Central-South Administrative Area, the 1953 yields will be about 8 percent higher than those of 1952. In the regions around Tung-t'ing Hu, Hunan, and P'o-yang Hu, Kiangsi, late rice yields were about 500 catties per mou, an increase of more than 10 percent over 1952. Yields of 670 catties of rice per mou have been obtained in Li-ling Hsien, Hunan; Hsi-shui Hsien, Hupeh, and P'ing-hsiang Hsien, Kiangsi. On the 4,000 mou rice fields of the Ta-t'ung-hu State Farm in Hunan, the yields per mou were 50-100 catties higher than those of local farmers. In the rice areas of Hsiao-kan and Huang-kang Special Administrative Districts, Hupeh, yields have been more than 10 percent over 1952.

RICE SPOILS IN LIAOTUNG -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 10 Nov 53

The Feng-ch'eng Hsien Grain Storage and Shipping Company has allowed over 100 carloads of rice to spoil. In April 1953, 104 carloads of rice, totaling 6,240,000 shih-chin, were received by this grain storage and shipping company.

This company, however, had made no preparations for the disposition of the grain; no proper site had been selected for its storage nor were there any preparations made for labor and mechanical equipment. The cars were first shunted to sidings and then later moved to an area where the rice was exposed to much moisture. Despite warnings from the workers that the rice was gradually rotting, the management took no action. As a result, by August the entire shipment was spoiled. The Northeast Grain Office has sent an inspection team to Feng-ch'eng Hsien to investigate and to make disposition in this matter.

HIGH RICE PRODUCTION MAKES CH'ENG-HAI HSIEN SELF-SUFFICIENT -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 24 Jan 54

After undergoing 4 years of reclamation, the more than 95,500 mou of sandy fields in Ch'eng-hai Hsien, Kwangtung, have become highly productive. Before liberation, the total annual production in this area was 14,330,000 catties of

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rice; in 1953, the total annual production had reached 39,560,000 catties, an increase of 165 percent over pre-liberation days. Production per unit of area has also increased yearly in the sandy fields. Prior to liberation, the average was about 150 catties per mou; by 1951, the average was 252 catties per mou, 343 catties per mou in 1952, and 414 catties per mou in 1953.

The sandy fields of Ch'eng-hai Hsien constitute over 30 percent of the field acreage in this hsien. The reclamation of these unproductive fields has solved the food problems of the hsien. Before liberation, there was an annual 3-4 months period of food shortage, but in 1953 Ch'eng-hai Hsien became self-sufficient.

NORTHERN KWANGTUNG EXPANDS WINTER CULTIVATION -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 24 Jan 54

Canton, 23 January -- In 1953, the area for winter cultivation in northern Kwangtung was expanded. It was planned that 665,156 mou of wheat were to be planted; the rape seed area was increased from 260,529 mou in 1952 to 325,865 mou in 1953. Green fertilizer crops were planted on 510,408 mou of land. These three crops are the main winter crops of northern Kwangtung.

The 1953 winter cultivation area in Shih-hsing Hsien was expanded to 60,000 mou, that of Weng-yuan Hsien to 150,000 mou, and that of Ch'u-chiang Hsien was increased by 80 percent.

To meet the needs of this expanded cultivation area, large amounts of seed wheat were distributed by the North Kwangtung Office of the Provincial Agricultural and Forestry Department to Nan-hsiung, Jen-hua, Shih-hsing, Lo-ch'ang, Hsin-feng, Ju-yuan, Ch'u-chiang hsiens, to the suburbs of Shao-kuan, and to other farmers in northern Kwangtung.

HAINAN COLLECTIVE FARM EXPANDS SWEET POTATO AND RICE AREAS -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 24 Jan 54

Canton, 23 January -- Personnel of the Hsing-lung Overseas Chinese Collective Farm are busily carrying on production. This Overseas Chinese Collective Farm was established in September 1952 and at present has a labor force of 1,800 returned overseas Chinese. The 1954 areas for sweet potato and rice have been greatly increased. In 1953, the sweet potato area was only 30-40 mou, but this area has been increased to 400 mou in 1954. The rice area has been increased from the 1953 figure of 600 mou to 1,100 mou in 1954.

NEARLY 200,000 ADDITIONAL TONS OF GRAIN HARVESTED IN NORTHEAST -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-Pao, 8 Nov 53

Achievements have been obtained in the "Increase production-save grain" movement in the Northeast. Based on preliminary statistics, an additional 150,000-200,000 tons of grain have been harvested by careful reaping and threshing. In Jehol Province, an additional 37,500 tons of grain were harvested.

A gain of over 40,000 tons was reported from the following hsiens: Pai-ch'eng, Heilungkiang; Fu-yu and P'an-shih, Kirin; Hsin-chin and Chuang-ho, Liaotung; K'ai-yuan and I Hsien, Liaosi. In Jehol, the additional amount of grain that was harvested in 1953 equals the total production from 32,396 hectares of land in 1952, and is sufficient to feed 150,000 people for one year. In market value, the amount saved is worth 41.25 trillion yuan. If this amount were used to develop animal industry, it would be sufficient to purchase 412,500 sheep, giving an additional sheep to every two households in the entire province.

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